

THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON SCOTT CASE

Has Decided Not to Take Further Testimony or Hear Any Arguments.

SENATOR SCOTT'S SEAT SURE

Matter Decided as Far as Committee is Concerned—Favorable Report Will be Presented.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—It is understood from a very reliable source that the senate committee on privileges and elections has decided not to take testimony in the case of Senator Scott, and that it will hear no more argument. It is the purpose of the committee to decide the so-called contest upon the briefs filed by counsel.

This course was decided upon, it is stated, by an informal vote taken late Saturday evening and confirmed by the full committee to-day. As the argument of the attorneys for Mr. McGraw was almost altogether based upon an alleged necessity, for the taking of testimony, this may be considered as black eye No. 1, for the contestants.

Senator Chandler, chairman of the committee, was asked to-night when the report would be made in Senator Scott's case, and said he was unable to state when it might be expected. It is believed, however, that the matter is decided, so far as the committee is concerned, and that its findings will be laid before the senate this week. As heretofore stated in the Intelligencer, there is not now, and never has been, a doubt that the result will be in the senator's favor.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The protest against Senator Scott, of West Virginia, occupying his seat in the senate probably will be decided soon by the senate committee on privileges and elections, in favor of Senator Scott. The committee decided to-day not to take any more testimony in the case because of its opposition to going behind the action of the state legislature in the matter of seating its members.

PROMINENT WEST VIRGINIANS

At the Capital—Judge Meredith Talks of His Congressional Aspirations.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—Messrs. A. A. Carney, John Cummins, P. W. Burk and J. H. Rose, a well known "Big Four" from West Virginia, the latter accompanied by his son, B. H. Rose, were in the city to-day, the guests of Representative Dayton. They viewed the legislators from the galleries and on shorter range, and took in the points of interest.

Messrs. S. L. Baker and N. G. Keim, the former a state senator and the latter chairman of the Republican county committee, both of Randolph county, were here on business, and conferred with Mr. Dayton, Saturday. They left for home last night.

Messrs. L. C. Powell, United States census supervisor of the Second West Virginia district; W. S. Meredith and L. W. Martin, all of Marion county, are in the city to-day. Mr. Martin is one of the staunch Republican workers of his section, and a leader in politics.

Judge Meredith was asked if he expected to go before the nominating convention as a candidate for Congress, and replied in the affirmative. He said enough delegates had been promised him to place him in quite a good position in the race. Should he be nominated, he said, he would enter the campaign confident of success, and should some other man win in convention, that man should have his cordial support. He does not regard the district as at all doubtful, and says the Republicans will win easily.

WEATHER BUREAU BILL

Got a Black Eye in the House, on Account of Pension Provisions—Lively Scrimmage Over Sulzer Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The bill for the reorganization and improvement of the weather bureau, which includes provision for pensioning disabled and aged employees of the service, received a black eye in the house. The bill was bitterly fought by the opponents of civil pension rolls on account of the life tenure provision it contained, and it was side-tracked on a test vote by 73 to 57. Although the speaker ruled that it remained unfinished business when the house was again in committee of the whole, the opponents of the measure believe the action to-day kills it.

The early portion of the day was devoted to a lively scrimmage over the Sulzer resolution to investigate Secretary Gage, which the committee on rules recommended should be sent to the ways and means committee, as the latter committee has the response of the secretary in its possession.

There was no opposition to the proposed action, but Mr. Richardson (Tenn.), and Mr. Sulzer (N. Y.), used it as a text for renewing their attacks upon the secretary. Mr. Gage was defended by Mr. Hopkins (Ills.), Mr. Hill (Conn.), and Mr. Dalzell (Penn.). A bill to require pilots and officers of steam vessels to make oath to their applications for licenses was passed.

SAMOA TREATY

Will Stand—The Senate in Executive Session Decided by a Vote of 21 to 38 Not to Reconsider the Vote by Which the Treaty Was Ratified.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The senate in executive session to-day, decided, by a vote of 21 to 38, not to reconsider the vote by which the Samoan treaty was ratified and then removed the injunction of secrecy from the vote. The vote in detail was as follows:

Yeas—Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Butler, Chilton, Clark, (Mont.); Clay, Daniel, Helfferich, Jones, (Ark.); Kenney, Lindsay, McHenry, Martin, Money, Pettigrew, Rawlins, Tallafiero, Tillman, Turner—21.

Nays—Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Beveridge, Carter, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Fairbanks, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Keat, Kyle, Lodge, McBride, McComas, McMillan, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt, (Conn.); Prichard, Proctor, Quarles, Ross, Scott, Sewell, Shoup, Stewart, Teller, Thurston, Warren, Wellington, Wetmore—38.

Before opening the doors, Senator Davis, chairman of the foreign relations committee, replying to Senator Mason, said he would to-morrow ask the senate to take up The Hague peace treaty.

MAJOR ROCKEFELLER.

Who Strayed From Lawton's Command, Reported Seen by Spanish Officers in Northern Luzon—His Whereabouts and Fate Now Unknown.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The following has been received at the war department:

"MANILA, Jan. 28. "Adjutant General, Washington. "Rescued Spanish major reported that he saw Major Rockefeller in northern Luzon, December 12. Another Spanish officer in southern Luzon states that he saw him there a short time ago. No satisfactory conclusion can be reached."

"OTIS. "Major Charles M. Rockefeller has been missing since April 23 last, and his fate is a mystery to the officials of the war department. He strayed away from General Lawton's command on the date given, and until to-day nothing has been heard from him, and it was not known whether he was dead or a prisoner in the hands of the insurgents. He is a native of New York, a regular army officer and a veteran of the war of the rebellion. Although to-day's dispatch gives ground for the hope that he is still alive, the officials here are not entirely satisfied on that point.

SIX AMERICANS SHOT

By Order of General Torres—State Department Investigating.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The secretary of state is in receipt of a telegram from United States Consul Kindrick, at Juarez, Mexico, representing that six Americans have been shot. Their names are: Don Cusack, Jack Eldridge, George Lunt, Charles Burns, Lou Webster and Henry Williams.

It is said they were shot by order of General Torres, near Guaymas, on the ground that they were found with Yaqui Indians. The consul has not yet been able to confirm this report, but the secretary of state has suitably instructed our ambassador in relation to the alleged shooting, and has also instructed Consul Kindrick to ascertain and report to the ambassador all particulars.

CLARK CONTEST

Developed Little of Interest Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The senate committee on privileges and elections to-day heard a number of witnesses on minor points involved in the charges against Senator Clark, of Montana. The contestants took occasion during the day to withdraw all intimations against Hon. J. K. Toole, who withdrew from the Montana contest for United States senator under circumstances which the contestants at first were inclined to consider suspiciously favorable to Mr. Clark. The prosecution also declined during the day to put two witnesses on the stand who had been summoned at their instance, because the men had talked unsatisfactorily since their arrival in Washington. Both ex-Senator Edmunds and Mr. Campbell said it would be unfair to both sides to call the witnesses to testify.

BRYAN HIPPODROME

Traveling Through Little Rhody and the Nutmeg State.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 29.—Wm. J. Bryan and Congressman Leno, of Ohio, arrived in this city to-day from New York, but they proceeded immediately to Pawtucket. At New Haven, Mayor Green, of Woonsocket, Mayor Fitzgerald, of Pawtucket, and a committee from the Democratic state central committee of Rhode Island, met the visitors and accompanied them the remainder of the journey.

The first stop in the extensive speech-making tour of New England, planned for Colonel Bryan in the next ten days, was made at Pawtucket during the afternoon.

ONE MAN

Killed in a Timber Camp Row and Several Injured.

BRENDEN, W. Va., Jan. 29.—Harvey Mayner was killed and several persons were seriously injured in a general fight in a timber camp, near here, yesterday.

Twenty-two cases of smallpox. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 29.—There are now twenty-two cases of smallpox in Fayette county—three at Claremont and nineteen at Alaska.

BRITISH PUBLIC BURNS WITH IMPATIENCE

In Trying to Determine the Next Move to Be Made by General Roberts.

UNCERTAINTY IS RAMPANT.

And in Dire Distress at Defeat British People Are Filled With Dread.

LONDON, Jan. 30, 4:15 a. m.—History pauses for a time in South Africa. It is one of those unsatisfactory pauses that are nearly as trying to British nerves as a sequence of reverses and apparently it will terminate only when Lord Roberts gives the word for the forward movement into the Free State, which, according to the most cheerful view, he will be unable to do for a fortnight.

Whether he will permit General Buller to make another attempt to relieve Ladysmith is quite outside the knowledge even of those closely connected with the war office. With the troops due to arrive next month, he may think himself strong enough to try two large operations. Combining the forces under Generals Methuen, French and Gatacre, and adding to them the arriving troops, Lord Roberts would have 70,000 for the invasion of the Free State, with 40,000 or 50,000 guarding communications and 40,000 trying to rescue Ladysmith.

The public burns with impatience that something should be done. During the trial yesterday of a news-vendor for crying for false news—he had shouted: "Horrible British Slaughter"—an impatient bystander on hearing the prisoner sentenced to seven days in jail, said: "Why not bring the war office into court."

General Buller's operation has cost 512 men, so far officially reported, within ten days.

Applying to the 206 Spion Kop casualties reported to-day, the rule of proportion, the losses of officers indicate probably 500 casualties yet to come. The total casualties of the war, compiled from official reports are 9,523, nearly a division. Of these 2,486 are killed, 4,811 wounded and the rest prisoners. The aggregate British home troops in South Africa number 116,000, the Natalians 7,158, and Cape Colonials, 21,000.

BOMBARDMENT

Of Kimberley Continues—Firing Into the Town.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Times has the following telegraph message via Modder river, from Kimberley, dated January 28:

"The bombardment continues. It is now directed toward the inhabited portions of the town, rather than the fortifications. Between midnight and 4 p. m. yesterday, 145 shells were fired. They seem to be of Transvaal manufacture, not bursting widely. One child was killed and four people were injured."

LORD ROBERTS REPORTS

Situation is Unchanged—A Change is Wanted.

LONDON, Jan. 30, 1:45 a. m.—The war office announces that no further news has been received from South Africa, except a report from Lord Roberts that the situation is unchanged.

General Buller wires from Spearman's Camp, January 29, that the casualties among the officers of the Fifth division and mounted brigade at Spion Kop, January 24, were:

Killed, 22; wounded, 20; missing, 6. The killed include Captain The Honorable W. H. Petre and Lieutenant C. G. Grenfell, both of Thornycroft's mounted infantry. Among the wounded are Colonel Blomfield, Second Lancashire Fusiliers, who was taken prisoner; General Woodgate, dangerously and Major E. W. Scott-Moncreiff.

It will be seen from the report that the announcement of General Woodgate's death was erroneous.

The Pall Mall Gazette comments in hopeful tone, and adds:

"Even if Ladysmith falls, Spion Kop is not Mahjuba in the most vital sense. It will not end the war. There will be no muddling compound of 'magnanimity' and cowardice this time. The war will end when General Roberts dictates the terms at Pretoria. To that end the empire's mind is made up."

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Mr. Spencer Wilkinson, in the Morning Post, says: "Defeat is bitter, but it is right to face it and to take reasonable means to turn it into victory. It is wrong to conceal it from ourselves."

Ladysmith or Buller—Which? "The initiative is now again with the Boer commander and the question is, what will he do next? He will either act against Ladysmith or against General Buller. In the latter case pursuit would be useless, for when the British force is once across the river again it would be impracticable, as a small rear guard could prevent pursuit. Much more probable would be an attack on Chieveley before the return of the main body. Either that or a fresh assault on Ladysmith may be recorded in a day or two."

Mr. Wilkinson then proceeds to point out the groundlessness of fears that strategic suggestions made in England might be useful to the enemy. He says that the censorship stands in the way of any such benefit to the Boers, and that, moreover, if the Boer generals want suggestions they can readily get them from the German press.

"The measures now urgently needed are the development of the military resources of the country by the initiative

of the government. With 100,000 men in the field and 50,000 to follow the moment has come to push on the training of all troops left at home and to raise further troops to supply the further needs of the campaign.

The Lisbon correspondent of the Standard says:

"I hear that the indemnity to be awarded Great Britain in the Delagoa Bay arbitration will be so large that Portugal will be obliged to make over the railway and the port of Lourenço Marques to the British government."

DR. LEYDS

Knows Nothing of Macrum or Davis. Tells What the Transvaal Wants as the Price of Peace—The Territory Taken by Britain and a Sea-Port.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—An official agency has communicated the following to the press:

"In spite of an official statement that Dr. Leyds (the diplomatic representative of the Transvaal), is here by official invitation, his visit is entirely by his own initiative, and though he has received ordinary courtesy, his presence is entirely without political significance."

To the correspondent of the Associated Press who interviewed him to-day, Dr. Leyds made the following statement:

"I know nothing about the reported missions of either Mr. Macrum or Mr. Webster Davis. Nor, to the best of my knowledge, is either the bearer of a message of peace. There are no movements under way on our part to induce President McKinley to intervene between Great Britain and the Transvaal. As I do not at present have direct communication with Pretoria, I do not know what Mr. Montagu White's mission is, except to establish diplomatic relations with the United States."

"All this talk about peace is sadly premature. Great Britain surely will not succumb now. Neither will we. While we are talking here it may be that a decisive battle is being fought there, for I presume Lord Roberts has withdrawn the troops around Ladysmith and is massing them for a formidable coup."

Dr. Leyds repeated his former declaration that the Boers, when concluding peace, would want back part, at least, of the territories which England "stole from the Boers." He rather expects, also, that a harbor south of Mozambique will go to the Transvaal. "For our legitimate extension," he added, "we need free access to the sea." He asserted emphatically that one condition of peace would be the recognition of the absolute independence of the Transvaal.

Berlin is certainly very much excited over him. He is overwhelmed with invitations. His apartments at the Palace hotel, where the Transvaal flag is flying, are besieged day and night by crowds, including contractors and mining speculators, as well as fine ladies, gentlemen of the court and army officers who wish to congratulate him upon the Boer successes or to offer their services.

The Tageblatt to-day says that Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic representative of the Transvaal government, denies that he met Mr. Charles E. Macrum, the former United States consul at Pretoria, in Paris. He also reiterates his denial that Mr. Macrum is the bearer of a letter to President McKinley from the Transvaal government.

MINERS AND OPERATORS

Discussing Scale Question, Screens, Differentials and Run of Mine. Without Coming to a Definite Conclusion, the Conference Adjourned to To-morrow.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 29.—The first business of the joint conference of miners and operators was the submission of the report of the joint scale committee. The propositions made were practically the same as have been published heretofore. The miners demanded an advance of twenty cents per ton on a run of mine basis. The operators offered an advance of nine cents per ton for mining, with the screens remaining the same as at present. A further condition in their proposition is that the state of Illinois, which is now on a run of mine basis, must come in under a double standard arrangement and return to using screens.

President John Mitchell, of the Mine Workers, moved the adoption of the miners' scale. F. H. Robbins, a Pennsylvania operator, moved to amend the motion by adopting the scale of the operators. The matter was then opened for discussion.

President Mitchell was the first speaker and said that during the past year the price of coal had been higher than for several years, while the cost of living to the miners was also higher, without an advance in wages to meet it. Under this arrangement he said the operators were making a good profit, which he thought should be divided with the miners.

He was followed by Mr. Robbins, who answered by saying that eighty or ninety per cent of the coal mined was contracted for immediately after an agreement with the miners had been reached and, as a consequence, the mine owners profited nothing by the advance in the market.

John P. Reese, member of the miners' executive board, from Iowa, replied that the facts should not be lost sight of in figuring this average. The miners' wages had gone lower during the panic than those of any other craft. He outlined the attitude of the miners and said they were willing to discuss the matter dispassionately and arrive at a settlement.

The conference then adjourned until to-morrow.

TERRIFIC BOILER EXPLOSION

In the Steel Department of the Phillips, Mimmick & Co.'s Rolling Mill, Pittsburgh.

ONE KILLED AND MANY INJURED

Exciting Scenes Among People in Neighborhood, Who Rushed to the Scene of the Explosion.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 29.—The steel department of Phillips, Mimmick & Company's rolling mill on West Carson street, was completely wrecked and a dozen men were injured by the explosion of a battery of four large boilers.

The shock of the bursting boilers was heard throughout the lower end of the city, and several thousand people were attracted to the scene of the accident. The loss to the plant will be enormous.

All the injured men were quickly removed from the ruins. Five were mutilated almost beyond recognition and one or two more deaths may result. The injured were taken to a temporary hospital, hastily provided, and local physicians were summoned to relieve their suffering. A rescuing party then went to work searching the wreckage, which it is supposed, entombs others of the workmen.

Following is the list of the most serious casualties:

Dead: Simon Holland, fireman, lived near South Eleventh street, died at the Homeopathic hospital.

Injured: Daniel Noonan, badly cut and scalded.

Constantine Gallaheer, badly burned and cut.

William Kirkpatrick, cut above the eye, not badly hurt.

Frank Stone, cut over the eyes.

Patrick Daly, cut on the head, not badly hurt.

Jeremiah Collins.

Barney Easterburg, cut over the eye, not badly hurt.

W. T. Cook.

Peter Bynos.

The explosion was one of the most terrific that ever occurred in a Pittsburgh mill. The roof of the boiler room was completely lifted from the building and the flying iron and steel fell in all directions. Heavy beams and portions of the masonry were thrown from the foundations.

The men were crushed to the ground on the spot where they were attending to the rolls. Those beside the boilers were scalded by the escaping steam. The bodies of the men were so burned and begrimed that they were scarcely recognizable.

The families of the workmen who lived in the neighborhood realized the extent of the accident the moment the thunder of the explosion was heard, and women and children rushed at once to the mill, crying for their loved ones who were believed to be buried beneath the ruins. It was impossible for the crier heads to keep back the torrent of humanity that surged up to the gates, and for a time the frantic women interfered with the work of the rescuers.

The mill had been stopped over Sunday, and the boilers had just been fired preparatory to starting the mills again. More than a hundred men were standing about ready to go to work when the explosion occurred. One of the boilers rose on end and a sheet of flame shot out of the furnace door, completely enveloping Holland.

The cause of the explosion cannot be known until a thorough investigation is made. No estimate of the property loss could be made to-day.

BLACKBURN'S TITLE CLOUDED

Stated That Governor Taylor Will Refuse to Issue Commission to Blackburn, if He is Ousted, Holding That if He Was Illegally Elected That the Legislators Were Also, and Had No Right to Elect a Senator.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 29.—It is not likely that United States Senator-elect Blackburn will receive any commission from Governor Taylor until the present gubernatorial contest has been finally settled. Governor Taylor, it is stated on excellent authority, will assume the position that if it is decided he is illegally the governor of Kentucky, the legislators who elected Blackburn and who were declared elected at the same election at which he was a candidate for governor were also illegally elected, and have not, therefore, the power to choose a senator.

The beginning of the end of the contest was at hand to-day, this being the last day for the taking of evidence. To-morrow arguments will commence. The decision of the contest board is looked for in about one week after the conclusion of the arguments.

The evidence in the Gobel-Taylor contest for the executive office at the state closed to-night and arguments begin to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. The arguments will be made from 2 o'clock to 6 o'clock and from 7:30 to 9:30 for three days, with the exception of Thursday's session, which will be held on the morning of that day. The boards will not divulge an opinion as to the time they will require for their findings.

The night session was largely occupied with disputes between the attorneys. Ex-Governor Bradley was recalled by the contestants. He was followed by G. W. Gist, of Henry county,

who was asked whether he was in the Republican headquarters in Louisville on election night, and Governor Bradley said that if he heard of Judge Tunney's injunction an hour and a half sooner, he would have had the troops out and changed the returns.

Objection was made to the question by counsel for the contestants, and the boards, after consultation, decided to admit the evidence, and allow the introduction of a witness of the contestants in response. Witness Gist said he heard Governor Bradley make the statement indicated. Representative Kelday, of Louisville, in rebuttal of the statement, testified that he was present at the time the remark was alleged to have been made, and he denied that Governor Bradley made such a statement. At the close of the session Governor Bradley and Attorney Aaron Kohn engaged in an animated conversation, during which the ex-governor accused Attorney Kohn of unfairness in springing a question reflecting on his veracity when he had no opportunity to reply to it. He denied that he ever made the statement testified to by Gist.

TELEGRAPHIC TIPS.

The senate yesterday refused to reconsider the vote on the Samoan treaty. Extraordinary exodus of Americans to Europe shown by applications for passports.

All grades of refined sugar were yesterday advanced one-twentieth of a cent a pound.

The ports of Rio Janeiro and Santos have been officially declared free from the bubonic plague.

The Lawton fund amounts to \$35,922. General Shafter reports that he has \$1,300 at San Francisco.

The Spanish steamer Valle has foundered off the coast of Spain, thirteen of the crew being drowned.

President McKinley was fifty-seven years old yesterday. Everybody will wish him a long and prosperous life. Yesterday's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$30,225,000; gold reserve, \$17,786,000.

A semi-official dispatch from Lisbon says the report that the Boers have crossed the Mozambique frontier is unfounded.

Admiral Schley cables the navy department that bubonic plague is officially reported at Rosario, 180 miles from Puerto Rensada.

The Union Traction Company, of Philadelphia, has notified conductors and motormen that after February 1 wages will be voluntarily advanced.

Three men of Company F, Twenty-sixth Infantry, were murdered near Calino, Philippine Islands, and their bodies were found in a coconut grove.

In the United States supreme court yesterday Chief Justice Fuller announced that a recess for three weeks would be taken from next Monday.

The house committee on mileage is not favorable to paying mileage to Mr. Roberts, as he was not sworn in as a member of the house. He will be heard on Thursday.

For the purpose of hearing the report of the circuit committee of the National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs, a special meeting will soon be called, to be held in New York.

A special from New York says: It is now considered as settled at the British embassy that Lord Pauncefoot will retire as ambassador of Great Britain to the United States April next.

British military experts might get some useful pointers on mobilizing an army from Uncle Sam. In one month after the outbreak of the Spanish war our army numbered 205,536 men.

Stephen S. Brown, one of the most prominent lumbermen in Williamsport, Pa., died yesterday, aged sixty-three years. He was a descendant of the family that founded Brown University.

The board of directors of the American Peace Society, at a meeting held at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, elected an appeal to President McKinley to offer the good offices and mediation of the United States to Great Britain and the Transvaal.

Recorder Goff yesterday adjourned the trial of Roland B. Molinoux, who is charged with the murder of Mrs. Katharine J. Adams, until Thursday next on account of the continued illness of Juror Mannheim Brown.

Seven or eight Cornell law students, members of Delta Chi fraternity, were hurt as a result of the burning of their fraternity lodge. Fifteen jumped thirty feet to the ground. Little of the lodge was saved.

It is reported that a posse of Union Pacific detectives, headed by Tom Horn, ran down two train robbers in the Hole-in-the-Wall, Saturday, and after a desperate fight killed both of them. One of the pursuing party was shot, but not seriously.

Charles Prince, the supposed safe blower, who was shot at Quincy, Ill., on Saturday night, while resisting arrest, was a resident of Des Moines, Iowa. He lives in an attractive home, and his wife is reported to be worth \$60,000. He was finely educated.

A statement by S. C. T. Dodd, solicitor of the Standard Oil Company, concerning dividends of the company from 1882 to the present year, has been made public by the industrial commission. It shows that the company's dividends have varied from 54 per cent per annum in 1882 to 34 per cent in 1897.

Miss Maud Gonne, the Irish Joan of Arc, arrived in New York yesterday on the French line steamer La Normandie, from Havre. Miss Gonne could say but little about her future movements in this country, beyond the fact that she would stay a month and then hurry back to Ireland, as her time was fully engaged there. She will address several meetings in the interests of the Boers.

It has been learned by the Associated Press correspondent that the queen's speech at the re-assembling of parliament to-day will be colorless. There will be a short reference to the war, chiefly confined to regrets at the terrible bloodshed and enormities of the men who have laid down their lives for their country. The whole parliament indicates that there is not the slightest idea of giving up the war until Great Britain's ends are gained.

A runaway electric car on the Dayton & Xenia traction road left the track at a sharp curve, just east of the city to-day, and was demolished. An unknown man was thrown into an unrecognizable mass. Hattie Kling, a young woman residing at Alpha, Ohio, was instantly killed, her skull being fractured. John Cox, the motorman, had his leg injured, and amputation may be necessary. Several other passengers received injuries.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia—Fair, and warmer; Tuesday; snow and colder Wednesday; brisk to high southwesterly, shifting to brisk westerly winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by U. S. station, diagonally, was as follows: 7 a. m. 34; 8 a. m. 34; 9 a. m. 34; 10 a. m. 34; 11 a. m. 34; 12 m. 34; 1 p. m. 34; 2 p. m. 34; 3 p. m. 34; 4 p. m. 34; 5 p. m. 34; 6 p. m. 34; 7 p. m. 34; 8 p. m. 34; 9 p. m. 34; 10 p. m. 34; 11 p. m. 34; 12 m. 34. Weather—Clear.